THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1830. NO. 35.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

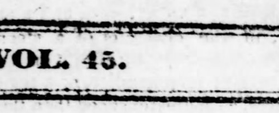
9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.



THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff.
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets.

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M. Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 19—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO.

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*. Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 23—tf.

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by
STEELE & CARLISLE,
Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story bewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold: claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed: stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold: dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate: acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed.

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny-Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3—tf Agent. P. M. A.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY.
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.

No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen s Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments o choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers, intending to discontinue the manufacture of Printing Types, after completing the founts they have already commenced, and wishing to close their establishment as early as practicable, they solicit orders from their customers and printers generally, feeling assured that they will find it to their interest to select from the stock of the subscribers, such articles as they are now or may soon be in want of.

Their stock embraces a large variety of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, of the various sizes from Nonpareil to Eight Lines Pica, inclusive. Also, Cuts, Borders, Brass Rules, &c.: all of which are of the best quality, made of hard metal, and put up with great care.

Terms will be favorable for approved acceptances in Baltimore, or a liberal discount for cash.

☞For sale, a second hand COLUMBIAN PRESS, (imperial size,) which will be sold a bargain. Cases, Chases, Ink, &c. will be supplied. CHARLES CARTER & Co.

No. 17 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

December 8—wst

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colred and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829—wtf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 23d JANUARY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for $5.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,025		2,025
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
20	150		3,000
24	100		2,400
51	70		3,570
51	60		3,060
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
102	30		3,060
1530	10		15,300
11475	5		55,375
13395 prizes			$136,880

20825 prizes—34220 tickets.

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Halves - $2 50 | Quarters - $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1830.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.* They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.

December 1, 1829—2m.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE.
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

Superior Business Stands

FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons who have been indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than 6 months, are hereby required to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of April next.—All accounts which remain unsettled on that day, will be placed in the hands of Alderman Lowrie, for collection. ALFRED LOYD.

A. LOYD has on hand a general assortment of

SADDLERY,

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as they can be procured elsewhere. Dec. 22—6

31 BALES ALABAMA COTTON
15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD
3,000 lbs. BAR do.
20 bls. No. 2 MACKEREL, (1829)
25 do. MOLASSES

For sale by
M'Kee, Clarke & Co.

January 5, 1830—6t

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair: PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

TO LET.

THAT very pleasant BRICK HOUSE and LOT, situated on Front Street, between Ferry Street and Redoubt Alley, now occupied by W. W. Fetterman, Esq. For terms inquire of Mrs. Eakin, in Ferry Street, between Front and Second Streets.

January 15, 1830.—3t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE CITIZENS of Pittsburgh and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend at the Methodist Meeting House, on Smithfield street, on Wednesday night, 20th inst. when the Reformers will be prepared to correct a mis-statement that has been made, relative to shutting said meeting house on Christmas Day, and other mis-statements made relative to the course generally pursued by Reformers in this place.—By request of the Reformers' Committee.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 15.

A Clerk Wanted.

A MAN who is well acquainted with the Dry Goods Business, a good Salesman and Book-Keeper, and who could principally manage a retail store, and could give undoubted testimonials of his honesty and sobriety, will hear of a good situation, by a line addressed to S. T. and left at J. Thompson's Store, Corner of Market and Fourth Streets. Jan. 12, 1830.—3t.

J. E. JUNGMAN,

TEACHER of Music on Piano Forte, opposite the Post Office, 2d Street. Music, Instruments, &c. for sale. Pianos tuned, &c.

"GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL."

Where G. Jungman teaches Spelling Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.—Number limited.

Jan. 15, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the *HOUSE AND LOT* which he now occupies, in Allegheny town, being the same which was formerly owned by James Anderson.

Also, One First Rate *BAROUCHE WAGON AND HARNESS.*

SYLVANUS LOTHROP.

January 15—tf.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 12, 1829.

I WILL BE FOUND AT MY OFFICE, in the Diamond, at all times, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M. to attend to business as Mayor and Alderman. My friends may depend upon all civil business being promptly attended to as heretofore. M. B. LOWRIE.

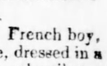
January 15—3.

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately, A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, No. 158 Second street, between Grant and Ross, with a hydrant in the yard, and the water tax pain up till the first of April next. For terms apply to ALEXANDER MILLER, at No. 156 Second street. Also, *Two other Brick Houses* adjoining the above. Possession given on the first of April next. January 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to decline business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment, before the first of March next. Those who neglect this notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of Alderman Christy, for collection.



FOR RENT, Three very neat and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses, with Hydrants in the yards, situated on Hay street, between Penn street and Allegheny river. Possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire of JOHN DALZELL.

January 12, 1830.—6w

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, on accommodating terms, ONE FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE, four feet four inches in diameter. I have a quarry of country stone that has been tested upwards of 30 years, and proven to be good. I would supply any order. It would be well to specify whether for corn, or what kind of grain. They could be delivered at Pittsburgh, to any person named there. JACOB LOBINGIER.

Mountpleasant, Westm'd. Co. Pa.
January, 15, 1830.—3t

STOP THE THIEF.

ON the 22d of December last, a French boy, about 15 years of years of age, dressed in a brown surtout coat, hired from the subscriber a brown horse, about thirteen hands high, with no particular mark, except a bit out of one of his eyelids; about eight years old; trots and canters. He stated that he only wanted to ride into the country about three miles: since that time the subscriber has heard nothing of him.

Ten Dollars will be paid for his apprehension, and the same sum for the return of the horse, or Twenty Dollars for both.

PIERCE BRANNAN,
Livery Stable, next door to the Pittsburgh Bank.

January 5—3t

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $1 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 16, 1829.—w3mo.

Poetry.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Addressed to a Friend who complained of being alone in the world.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

Oh say not thou art all alone,
Upon this wide, cold-hearted earth:
Sigh not o'er joys forever flown,
The vacant chair—the silent hearth:
Why should the world's unholy mirth
Upon thy quiet dreams intrude,
To scare those shapes of heavenly birth,
That people oft thy solitude!

Though many a fervent hope of youth
Hath passed, and scarcely left a trace;—
Though earth-born love, its tears and truth,
No longer in thy heart have place;
Nor time, nor grief, can e'er efface
The brighter hopes that now are thine,—
The fadeless love,—all pitying grace,
That makes thy darkest hours divine!

Not all alone—for thou canst hold
Communion sweet with saint and sage,
And gather gems, of price untold,
From many a pure, untravell'd page:—
Youth's dreams, the golden lights of age,
The poet's lore, are still thine own:
Then, while such themes thy thoughts engage,
Oh, how canst thou be all alone!

Not all alone;—the lark's rich note,
As mounting up to heaven, she sings;
The thousand silvery sounds that float
Above—below—on morning's wings;
The softer murmurs twilight brings,—
The cricket's chirp, cicala's glee:
All earth—that lyre of myriad strings—
Is jubilant with life for thee!

Not all alone:—the whispering trees,
The rippling brook, the starry sky,
Have each peculiar harmonies,
To soothe, subdue, and sanctify:
The low, sweet breath of evening's sigh,
For thee hath oft a friendly tone,
To lift thy grateful thoughts on high,—
To say, thou art not all alone!

Not all alone;—a watchful eye,
That notes the wandering sparrow's fall;
A saving hand is ever nigh,
A gracious Power attends thy call:
When sadness holds thy heart in thrall,
Is oft his tenderest mercy shown:
Seek, then, the balm vouchsafed to all,
And thou canst never be ALONE!

Miscellany.

THE BOOR OF THE BROCKEN.

BY MISS JEWSBURY.

However knowledge may have dispersed superstition, so that in these our days the Hartz country itself is considered as free from witches and warlocks as the fens of Lincolnshire, it is sufficient for my purpose that a contrary opinion was once held, and that Etto the boor was born during its reign. The blocks of granite, scattered on the summit of the Brocken, were then veritably esteemed the altar and pulpit of sorcerers; the spring of clear water was believed to be, what it was called, the magic fountain; and even the beautiful anemone that grew thereabouts was placed under a ban, and called the sorcerer's flower. Etto's father lived in an ancient *wirilshaus* on the Brocken, which offered to the chance traveller scanty accommodation in the shape of bed, board, and *kirschwasser*, but the most voluble of guides in his own person, and in the person of his wife the most accomplished narrator of legends that ever made an auditor's hair stand on end. Accompanying his father in his expeditions as guide, hunting when not so employed, and when not hunting, dreaming and droning over legends wilder even than the country that gave rise to them, Etto grew up to manhood, but not by any means the brave romantic vagabond that might have been expected. His prominent characteristic was a mean, lazy, wishing cap kind of ambition; that led him to despise the lot to which he was born; made him long to eat dainties, sleep softly, dress sumptuously, and escape, in a word, the boor's life. The boor's mind never troubled him; that he did not desire changed. Frequent visits to the neighbouring town of Goslar, and an occasional opportunity of tasting its seven different kinds of beer, invariably made Etto return home more discontented than he left it. After gazing on the Emperor's state chair, preserved in the Cathedral of Goslar, and on the imperial portraits that adorned the windows of that structure, he would soliloquise much in the following manner:—"Ah! it was worth their while to be men!—but what is life to a poor wretch like myself? only a dull something to be had and lost! It were brave sport to be a king, and go a hunting for pleasure, men, horses, and even dogs owning me as lord; then to have the peasants bowing and blessing every time I turned my head, and even the Count Winplingerstrasse proud of my presence in his castle:—the dais-table covered with all manner of dainties, my crown and sceptre laid beside me, a canopy over my head, drums and trumpets sounding at every mouthful, and ever and anon the Count saying to me with cap in hand—'Will your imperial highness try another slice of the venison? or will your princely majesty honor the wine by taking another goblet? or may it please your gracious mightiness to condescend to a flagon of ale?'—Then should I with a gracious wave of my hand, say—'Noble vassal! I have done exceedingly well: make yourself welcome to what remains!' Ah, if any thing short of selling myself to the evil one, short of spending Mayday night with Sir Urian or Mother Baubo, would make a great man of me—St. Martin, St. Maximin, St. Hildreband—what am I talking about"—and here Etto would cross himself (but more from cowardice than Christianity) to prevent the possible appearance of any member of the witch and wizard club. Nevertheless, the half-uttered wish was only driven from the lip to the heart, if it were *but* possible, without sin and scathe, to obtain supernatural aid; for without it, small chance did there appear of his becoming other than Etto the boor.

The combined workings of discontent and envy made his life like the bread he ate—somewhat black and bitter, more especially when chance threw him in the way of the great man of the neighborhood, Count Winplingerstrasse, who scowled like a dragon inhabited a castle that looked like a prison, and occasionally hung a vassal to prove his love of justice. One day, Etto was sitting on a crag beside his father's door, more discontented than usual, for the puissant Count Winplingerstrasse had that morning speared his dog, for having presumed to take by the ear a boar which he, the said Count, had intended to kill with his own unassisted hand. Whilst Etto sat musing on the chance that made one man rich and another poor, he was roused from his reverie by observing that an individual stood beside him who did not stand there the instant before. Etto was therefore reduced to the sagacious conclusion, that the intruder had either dropped from the clouds, or grown out of the earth. The dress of the stranger puzzled him also, for it was framed according to divers fashions: the hat being English, the ruff Flemish, the doublet and hose German, whilst the mantle had been cut in the country of long cloaks, though which that was I am unable to say with antiquarian certainty. It was equally impossible, from his face, to assign him a birth place, for he had a look of all nations. In spite, however, of his odd garb and features, Etto felt himself in the presence of a much greater personage than Count Winplingerstrasse, and he rose and made a suitable reverence.

"What makes you look so sulky, friend?" asked the stranger.

"Please your unknown worship, I'm a poor man," said Etto.

"I always understood that content dwelt in a cottage," said the odd-looking man.

"Please your noble worship," replied Etto, "I only live in a wood hut, where the wind whistles in at the window, and the rain pours down the chimney. I always understood that content dwelt in a castle."

"I will make a great man of you," said the stranger, with a remarkably grim smile.

"And without any unlawful conditions?" inquired Etto, bowing within an inch of the ground.

"Without any other condition than that of continuing what you are, in mind and spirit. Now, what great man will you be?"

"Could your very gracious reverend higness contrive to make me Count Winplingerstrasse?" said Etto, his eyes ready to fall out of his head with amazement.

"With all the pleasure in life," rejoined the stranger, taking a pinch of snuff with extraordinary coolness.

Etto could hardly refrain from shouting his rapture to the hills.—"And will your imperial highness change the Count into me?—make him just as poor and miserable as I was five minutes ago!

Thou art a malicious dog; but that also will I do. The Count has a few sins to atone for as well as thyself—so then, presto!—look yonder—there he comes, Etto the boor to all intents and purposes—and there art thou, Count Winplingerstrasse.—Ha, ha! most mortal fool, adieu!—a week hence, and——"

"And what!" inquired Etto—but the stranger was gone—gone as he had arrived, though the proof of his appearance remained behind: for Etto now held up his head, wore a brave hunting suit, and looked as if he had been born what he seemed—Count Winplingerstrasse. Without more delay he took the road to the castle, where he was received with all imaginable deference, the servants conceiving him to be the identical master who sallied from it in the morning. The only observable difference was, that he did not bear himself near so much like a dragon, and that he was carried to rest much more intoxicated than was usual. The next day, and the next, and the next, passed off gloriously; hunting, feasting, and receiving homage, diversified the time most charmingly; and Etto was never weary of congratulating himself on his change of rank. On the fourth morning he was doomed to understand the cares as well as the pleasures of greatness. He had just arranged the sports for the day, and with hound and horn, bow, baldric, and spear, huntsman and woodman, horse and foot, was on the point of leaving the court yard for the chase, when a messenger made his appearance, reined up his horse, and, without ceremony, presented a letter on the point of his sword.

"Fetch Father Zick here," said Etto. Counts were not expected to read in those days; therefore no disgrace attached to Etto on the score of ignorance.—Father Zick made his appearance, deciphered and read the letter. It contained remonstrances, demands, charges, and threats, on the part of the noble Baron Seidensticker; spoke of laying waste the domain of Winplingerstrasse, in default of instant redress for all the sundry offences committed by the Count and his vassals during the last few weeks.

"What does all this mean?" said Etto; for his countship's consciousness only went back to the moment of his receiving the dignity.

The attendants answered by bewildered looks, for they could only account for their lord's ignorance of the matter in hand from his having become suddenly crazed.

"I wait your answer, count," said the messenger; "am I to tell my noble lord that the butts of wine, the vests, armor, and household gear, stolen by your lordship's followers when on their way to my noble lord's castle, shall be instantly restored, together with a full and suitable apology, and a promise that justice shall be done to the ringleaders in the offence, and that furthermore——"

Etto obeyed the first impulse of his boorish nature, and raising his fist struck the speaker such a violent blow on the face, that, being unprepared for its force, he was nearly thrown from his horse. The messenger did not wait any answer, but wheeling his horse round, rode off homeward at no gentle rate.

The old seneschal now appeared, thridding his way through the throng, puffing and talking at every step:—"He is gone mad, mad, of a surety! Did he not arrange the foray himself?—and the wine, did he not make merry upon it last night, and the night before, and the night before that? Good my lord, (he had by this reached Etto's side,) good my lord, be pleased to recollect yourself: and, since we are found out, let justice take its course.—Ah! it was a pity we meddled with Seidensticker, seeing *he* can revenge himself. Good my lord, let us even send the gear back; I can fill the empty butts with beer instead of wine—and two or three idle varlets we can well afford to hang. Mercy upon us! if Seidensticker comes against us how shall we stand a siege with only half a score hogs in salt, two oxen, and some small meats for the daistable? Good my lord, have reason, and we'll have all ready in a trice—the gear, the apologies, and the varlets that must be hanged."

Here each of the head domestics put in a word of recommendation touching some very particular rascal, and the heart of many an underling throbbed with fear.

The seneschal had spoken under the idea that he addressed his old fiery master, prone to plunge himself into broils, and over-apt to take charge of his neighbor's goods. Etto listened in stupid amazement, and in conclusion began to wish that he had made a few inquiries before he jumped so readily into the shoes of Count Winplingerstrasse.

"Do as ye list," said he, throwing himself from his horse. And having so said, and so done, he paced doggedly into the castle, leaving his attendants in great surprise.

"Markebrum has quenched the firebrand," muttered the seneschal. "Well, Saint Caspar be praised! we shall lead the quieter life. However, they shall be a few flagons lower before they travel homewards—those said wine butts that are yet full."

By the close of the day, the pacificatory arrangements, as regarded restitution and apology, were in tolerable forwardness. The selection of the vassals who were to officiate as culprits, or in other words, be made the scape-goats, in this affair of foray, gave both the seneschal and Father Zick considerable trouble; insomuch that it was at last agreed, that, if before they reached the gallows, the rogues should contrive to make their escape, the castle of Winplingerstrasse should not shut its gates against them.

Etto, meanwhile, made, according to his own apprehension, the best use of his time, by emptying flagon after flagon, of Seidensticker's wine, till unaccustomed to such libations, he was soon placed by sleep beyond the reach of fear and sorrow. The seneschal had, in like manner, allowed himself a little extra indulgence in consideration of his day's anxiety. Father Zick kept him company out of sheer benevolence; and the rest of the household rendered themselves as oblivious to sense of danger as their several degress permitted.

But the following morning brought cool reflecton in the guise of two score men at-arms, accompanied by all the known means of doing battle, and making a noise over it. The warden was of course the first person who perceived their approach, and having multiplied two score by ten, he posted down to apprise the seneschal of the company at hand.—The worthies were cabineted together, each occupied in forming conjectures, and giving advice, to which neither listened, when the council was interrupted by the loud blast of a couple of trumpets, and a prodigious knocking on the iron-studded gate of the castle.

The seneschal looked out of a loop-hole window, with full as much fear as curiosity; nevertheless he demanded, with a bold voice, the occasion of the disturbance.

The messenger of the preceding day rode forward, and, having commanded silence, addressed the seneschal with true diplomatic dignity:—"In consequence of the original offence given by Count Winplingerstrasse to my master, the mighty Baron, Seidensticker,—in consideration of the violent reception given yesterday to me, his accredited messenger,—on behalf of baronial rights in general, and his own insulted dignity in particular—and finally, in hope of restoring peace and amity—the mighty Baron Seidensticker does hereby defy Count Winplingerstrasse to mortal combat. But should the said Count refuse to avail himself of this opportunity of clearing his honor, the Baron, my master, will straightway beat, batter, and burn, this castle of Winplingerstrasse, and all connected therewith!"

The above speech being finished, the trumpeter sounded a flourish, which added greatly to its effect, and the seneschal drew in his head from the loop-hole window, declaring that he would instantly submit the alternative to his master's most serious consideration. On turning round, he found most of the household at his back: for they justly esteemed it a common cause.

"A very pretty kettle of fish is here!" said the cook and his scullions in chorus.

"Tra-la-la-lira-la, we are like to be hunted, instead of hunting, to-day," suggested the headranger.

"Honesty is certainly best policy," cried half a dozen tapscallions, who had been foremost in the foray.

"I would I were just now where men robe in cossocks, and not in chain-mail," sighed Father Zick.

"Fighting is not my vocation, but I will cheer the combatants with songs," observed the minstrel.

"And I will weep for those who fall," put in the jester.

"Hold your several tongues, you prating blockheads!" said the seneschal, in a tone of authority; "our noble master will assuredly do all the fighting himself. Come with me, Father Zick; for we must disturb his slumbers, which it seems these trumpets have respected. Some of you knaves, bid the armorer follow us with the Count's battle-suit, and bid the grooms caparison his horse. Do you, Mr. Minstrel, walk before with a flagon of wine, Mr. Jester, follow with a pastry. Were the Count a lion he could not fight fasting."

In a few minutes these various worthies entered the sleeping-room, where Etto lay in as sound a slumber as if the clatter outside the castle had been only so much silence.

"'After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well,'" said the jester, from whom Shakspeare, a century afterwards, plagiarised the idea.

"Very true; but his lordship must nevertheless awake like meaner men," said the seneschal.—"So-ho! my lord!"

Etto only gave an additional snore.

"Humph!" said the seneschal, "it is a case of necessity, and therefore, Mr. Minstrel, put your flagon down, and pinch his lordship's leg. Motley, do thou the same by its fellow. Father Zick, shout lustily in that ear, while I shout in this.—Now, the—So-ho! my lord!"

By these combined efforts Etto was at length roused to a sense of his situation. What his feelings were, on the discovery made to him, the reader, who is in the secret, may naturally imagine. He will also comprehend the discomfiture and amazement which it exceedingly puzzled the attendants to account for.

"Will your lordship be pleased to break your fast, and then proceed to arm?" said the seneschal.

"I tell you, I never engaged in single combat since I was born," replied Etto.

"My lord's modesty forgets that I have sung his victories in half a hundred ballads," observed the minstrel.

"I tell you, I never killed a man in my life."

"I have given your lordship absolution for killing at least a dozen out of the common way," said Father Zick.

"And here comes your lordship's armor," said the seneschal, "proof in every joint; and also a newly invented visor—a most brave defence, if your lordship can but breathe in it."

Etto's head began to swim.

"And Seidensticker himself is just arrived," cried the armorer, "and with him another score of rogues in steel. As pretty a fellow that Baron as ever I saw!—black armor, black steed, black plumes and pennon!—the very image of a thunder cloud on horseback!"

Etto felt his heart turning into water.

"A very worthy antagonist indeed," said the minstrel, going to the window, and looking carelessly out "Firm as a rock, tall as a tower. If it were any one but our Count who was about to fight him, I would not give a rhyme for his life."

By this time Etto's teeth chattered audibly.

"The day wanes—may it please your lordship to rise? And stay! a shirt of mail, in addition to the armor, were not out of place to-day."

The seneschal's speech was interrupted by a loud and martial summons from without.

"Hear me!" cried Etto, wringing his hands in utter despair. "Seneschal!—Father!—Father Zick!—I have been bewitched!—changed!—I am only Count Winplingerstrasse in body—I am Etto the boor in soul. I can't fight!—I won't fight!—I don't know how to fight! Give up the castle!—Give it up—"

The trumpets sounded again from without; again the gate was assailed with loud knocks; and the seneschal, the confessor, the minstrel, the armorer, looked exceedingly perplexed. The jester was the only person who saw his way through the dilemma. "It is plain," said he, "that this is not our real master, or he would fight for us. If then he is not our real master, we are not bound to fight for him. Furthermore, if he has been bewitched, we are not bound to keep terms with him at all; I propose therefore that we instantly hang him up in the court yard, and so make our peace with the Baron Seidensticker!" The jester might have learned logic, and his auditors have understood it, so unanimously was the proposal agreed to, and so quickly were the preparations made for carrying it into effect.

"*Must* I die?" said Etto, covering his face with his hands, as the executioner approached. "Must I die, without having done any thing to deserve it too?"

"Think again, Count Winplingerstrasse," said the above-named personage; "and please to put your hands down, that I may tie the noose round your neck. Well, if you wont, I must."

Horror of horrors!—When his eyes were uncovered, Etto beheld in the executioner, the identical stranger who had spoken to him on the Brocken. Yes, he wore the self-same Flemish ruff, the German hose and doublet, the English hat, and the long cloak.

"Save, save me!" cried Etto, clinging to the last named article of apparel.

"It is a very strange thing," said the mysterious executioner, "that people should invariably repent of their bargains with me. Ascend the ladder, Count."

"Save me! save me!—Change me again!"

"Into Baron Seidensticker, I suppose. No, indeed; you are too modest; I will exalt you yet higher. Mount the ladder, I say!" and the speaker jerked the rope attached to the culprit, in order to give emphasis to the command.

"Life with bread and water," groaned Etto.

"Thou art a driveller as well as a dolt."

"I am! I am!"

"Fit only for the station to which thou wert born."

"Only that—only that!"

"Dost thou perceive that it is very dangerous to change places with people without knowing their private history?"

"I perceive it most clearly," said Etto, glancing up at the gallows.

"And wilt thou ever again desire to be a king, prince, baron, count, knight, or squire?"

"Never—never—never more!"

"Well, then, get back to the Brocken! And—hey, presto!—in five minutes the whole aspect and condition of things were changed. Etto was again a boor in person as in mind, sitting on the crag beside his father's door; the executioner in the strange garb was gone; the gallows was gone; and in their stead was the real, proper and true boorn Count Winplingerstrasse arming in hot haste.

That night, the valiant Baron Seidensticker found himself bereft of three teeth, two fingers, and a thumb, which, together with his wine butts and household gear, he found it impossible to recover.—*From the Forget-Me-Not.*

MARIE-MIGNOT.

There is no romance so romantic as that of real life, and no materials for a work of fiction so effective as the simple truth. The drama of Marie-Mignot, which is at present enjoying more vogue in Paris than any that has been produced for several years, is founded on a personal history of the most romantic description.—Marie-Mignot, who was lifted from a counter to a throne, to fall thence to the lowest conceivable depth of human wretchedness, was the daughter of a linen draper of Grenoble. She was a person of very restricted intellect, of passions so limited as to be entirely under her own control, of some beauty, and gifted with a native simplicity of manner, which won all who looked upon her. She was first beloved by the private secretary of a councillor of Parliament in the reign of Louis XIV., who was engaged to marry her, when an accident of the most extraordinary description, which can only be alluded to, not recounted, caused the marriage to be broken off suddenly. This rupture, and especially the immediate occasion of it, made some noise in Grenoble, and excited the curiosity of the old councillor himself to see this beauty, who had been so beloved and then deserted by his secretary. He saw her—was smitten with her charms—found fault with the folly of his secretary in losing such a treasure—and committed a still greater himself, by marrying the little grisette.

The moment Marie became the wife of councillor of parliament, she totally changed her manners and mode of life; procured instructions from the first masters in every kind of fashionable accomplishment; and was soon in a condition to receive and mix with the best society of the city. But her old husband very soon left her to enjoy her new rank by herself, leaving behind a very handsome fortune to console his widow for her loss.

Once her own mistress, she soon bethought herself of quitting a place where her low origin was so well known; she left Grenoble, and went to Paris, where, by means of a lavish expenditure of her wealth, she created a lively "sensation," and nothing was talked of for a time but the charming widow. She was soon surrounded by lovers and aspirants for her hand and fortune; among others the famous Marechal de l'Hopital sought her favor—thinking with her wealth to rebuild his dilapidated fortunes. He made her an offer of marriage, and rank being what the gay widow, with all her simplicity, most sighed after, she accepted it, and they were wed. The Marechal soon dissipated the fortune of the widow, (which in truth was not so large as her expensive mode of living seemed to indicate) and he then died, leaving her little but rank to console her for her double loss. She had still her personal charms, however, and these served her more effectually than ever, in attracting the notice and at length the love of John Casimar, King of Poland—who, after having been first a Jesuit, and then a Cardinal, succeeded to the throne of Poland, married the widow of his brother Uledislas, abdicated the crown, and came to Paris, where Louis XIV. gave him the Abbey of Saint German des Press. This "King and no King" saw the charming widow of the Marechal—loved, and secretly married her—not so secretly, however, but what the lady was able to cause it to be pretty well known, to which end she never spoke of the King but in the following words—"my Lord the King" (*le Roi mon Seignor.*)

She had now reached the height of her fortune; and we have not space to follow her in her fall. Suffice it that she survived her royal husband many years, and was reduced to such an extremity of poverty and wretchedness, that she actually became a beggar in the public streets, and was found dead of want at a church door!

From the N. Y. Morning Herald.

A "NEWSPAPER" ARTICLE.

"'Tis truth, with deference to the college,
Newspapers *are* the keys of knowledge."

If newspapers be the mark of a "thinking people" in England, they should indicate a *reading* people in the United States, where there are more newspapers printed than in all the world besides, and constitute us, in that respect, a *newspaper nation*. After reading the article below in a late English paper, a little reflection and examination led to the conclusion we have made, and which will be found by comparing the two statements, and keeping in view the following estimates of respective populations.

In England, Ireland Scotland, and Wales, 18 to 19,000,000; the United States, 12, 000,000; state of New York, 2,000,000; city of London and suburbs, 1,250,000; city of New York, 200,000.

"In *England*," says the editor, "there is perhaps, nothing that has made so much progress, within the last century, as the newspaper press. There was no paper published regularly till after the abdication of James II. and in the reign of Anne there was only one daily paper. In London there are now 13 daily papers, publishing on an average, 33,000 sheets daily. There are 4 published three times a week, 2 twice a week; and 36 once a week. It is estimated that the whole of the London newspapers publish weekly 255,000 sheets. In the country there are 152 weekly papers published. In Scotland there are 37 papers. In Ireland, 58 papers are published. Of these, there are published in Dublin, 4 daily papers; 6 thrice a week; and 4 once a week. Of the country papers, 6 are published three times a week; 20 twice a week; and 11 once a week. The number of papers throughout the united kingdom is 297, nearly one-sixth of which is the production of the London press."

Of the *American* press. In the city of New York are 10 daily papers, averaging 1,850 at each publication, and making a weekly aggregate of 111,000 sheets; 7 published twice a week, of 1,800 each, or 25,000 weekly; and 16 once a week, averaging 3,150, and printing 52,000 copies; making a grand total of 188,000 sheets in a week. In the State, besides weekly and oftener, 140. In the city 33. Total 73. Annuals, quarterlies, monthlies, and semi-monthlies, literary, theological, medical, and miscellaneous, are not here included; nor occasional, transient and unestablished publications. In the United States in 1828, there were officially reported, 825 newspapers; another account gave 974, and there is probably now about 1,000 periodicals of every description.

STATIST.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

STEAM COACHES AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

"Somniamus indocti doctique."

A few years ago, when we hazarded an opinion, that by steam conveyance we might travel twenty miles per hour, we were taunted as dreamers and enthusiasts; but the late experiments at Liverpool have fired the imaginations of so many persons, that we rather oddly find ourselves in the rear of speculation, and compelled in our turn to play the part of the "practical men," by sobering down the wild exaggerations of others. There are persons who talk now of a velocity of fifty or sixty miles an hour as a thing to be immediately realized; and a statement has been making the circuit of the press, with the name of a mathematician attached to it, in which the annual saving, from the substitution of steam for horses, is estimated at one hundred millions per annum. On these two points we have a few remarks to offer.

To ascertain the saving which steam carriage may produce, we must first solve the question, "how much money is expended annually in the conveyance of goods and passengers in Britain?" Now, we have data from which this may be estimated by approximation. Mr. Macadam stated, in 1823, that the number of miles of Turnpike road in Britain was 24,500, and the annual produce of the tolls £1,280,000. This relates to 1821; and if we assume that the amount increases at the rate of 2 per cent. annually, the present sum will be about £1,450,000; and adding £100,000 for toll keepers' profits, we have the entire produce. £1,550,000, about one-tenth of which may be deducted for carriages and horses kept for pleasure, leaving a net amount of £1,395,000. Now, we are informed by a practical man, that the tolls amount to nearly one penny a ton per mile, and constitute about one-tenth part of the whole expense of carriage. In round numbers, therefore, we may assume, on pretty good grounds, that about £14,000,000 is the whole sum paid for carriage of goods and passengers by land. The dues on canals may amount to £1,500,000 more, making in all £15,500,000. But we have no objection to enlarge our estimate to £16,000,000 or 18,000,000. It is needless to talk of the corn eaten by horses, or the iron consumed in their shoes, and on the wheels of carts and coaches, for all this must be included in the gross amount drawn. How then, we ask, is it possible to save a hundred millions on carriage, when the whole internal carriage of the country costs only sixteen or eighteen millions? It is a pity that speculators, before they spin their theories, do not think of inquiring a little into facts. Our own opinion is, that two-thirds of the gross amount—that is, ten or twelve millions—is the largest saving which could possibly be effected. But the grand benefit to be derived from the introduction of steam carriage will consist, not in the saving of money now paid, but in the vast increase which is certain to take place in the amount of internal communication, arising from its speed and its cheapness combined.

From the data already given, it follows that the whole amount of internal carriage in Britain is equal to about 400,000,000 tons carried one mile. This comprises passengers as well as goods, but is exclusive of what is carried by ships in the coasting trade.

We demur to the idea of travelling at 50 or 60 miles an hour, on grounds which will probably satisfy those who value the integrity of their bones. We shall put the case in a shape which will enable any reader to understand it. Every one knows that no precautions can entirely prevent accidents. A wheel may give way; a piece of the rail may be broken; or an obstacle may be lying on the path, which might cause the machine to make an instantaneous halt. Now, when this happens to a carriage moving at sixty miles an hour, what will be the result? Sixty-six miles an hour are equal to 96 feet per second; and this is the velocity which a heavy body acquires when it has fallen through a space of 100 feet in 2½ seconds. It follows that the vehicle travelling at this rate [with the persons in it or on it] would be thrown against the object which stopped it, with precisely the same violence of concussion, as if it had been dropped to the ground from the top of a wall 100 feet high! The engine would evidently have its parts separated, the wooden carriage would be dashed to pieces, and every one of the passengers killed. Even a velocity of 44 miles an hour is equal to what a body acquires when it has fallen from a height of sixty-four feet. Reader, how would you like to be put into a box, like a coach or sedan chair, and dropped from a window in the fifth or sixth flat of a house? We admit that something might be done to lessen the danger attending such accidents, and that in point of fact so heavy a body could be seldom stopped at once by any obstacle likely to occur; but even supposing that means were found to abate one-half of the violence of the sheck, enough remains to terrify considerate men from risking their persons in such a species of conveyance. A speed of 22 miles an hour is equal to 32 feet per second, or the velocity acquired by a descent of sixteen feet. With proper caution this or something a little greater may be attempted, but till we have bones of brass or iron, or better methods of protecting them than we have now, it is preposterous to talk of 50 or 60 miles an hour as a practicable thing. The danger, it is to be observed, rises in a much higher ratio than the velocity; for in rapid movements, besides the increased violence of the concussion, there is less time for adopting precautions to guard against its effects.

We understand that the railway experiments have produced a great sensation at Paris. "On en parle avec grande emphase;" but doubts, which we must pronounce to be foolish and groundless, are entertained as to the accuracy of the result.—Coulomb would have seen nothing incredible in them, and why should men of science, who have studied his works? We hope a petty jealousy of England has nothing to do with this incredulity.

The following animated description of the powers of the steam-engine is from the pen of Dr. Arnott, in his work on the Elements of Physics:—"In the present state of the steam engine, it appears a thing almost endowed with intelligence. It regulates with perfect accuracy and uniformity the number of its strokes in a given time, and counts or records them, moreover, to tell how much work it has done, as a clock records the beats of its pendulum; regulates the quantity of steam admitted to work—the briskness of the fire—the supply of coals to the fire. It opens and shuts its valves with absolute precision as to time and manner; it oils its joints—it takes out any air which may accidentally enter into any parts that should be vacuous, and when any thing goes wrong which it cannot of itself rectify, it warns its attendants by ringing a bell—Yet, with all these talents and qualities, and even when possessing the power of 600 horses, it is obedient to the hand of a child. Its aliment is coal, wood, charcoal, or other combustibles; it consumes none while idle—it never tires, and wants no sleep—it is not subjected to malady when originally well made, and only refuses to work when worn out with age. It is equally active in all climates, and will do work of any kind;—it is a water-pumper, a miner, a sailor, a printer, a cotton-spinner, a weaver, a blacksmith, a miller, &c. and a small engine, in the character of a steam-pony, may be seen dragging after it on a rail road 100 tons of merchandise, or a regiment of soldiers, with greater speed than that of our fleetest coaches. It is the king of machines, and a permament realization of the genii of eastern fable, whose supernatural powers were occasionally at the command of man."

Insects in a Mummy.—Mr. Figeac, of Greenoble, while examining an Egyptian mummy, found amongst its fingers several dead coleopterous insects of a fine rose color, in all its brilliancy. M. Jurine, of Geneva, ascertained that they belonged to a nondescript species of corynetes, (*Fabricius,*) which he is disposed to call C. Glaber. Circumstances indicate that the eggs of these insects were laid on the mummy during the embalming process, and subsequently became perfect insects.—The Arabs, indeed, had opened the mummy; but the envelope of the hands, where the insects were found, was untouched.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia.* gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* 85 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	¼
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	2	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1½	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	unc	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. 85 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards	1	George's county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches,		Paterson bank	unc
$5 and upwards	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	8
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh.Bk.N.Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	3	*New Hampshire,* gen.	3

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.
January, 1st. 1830.

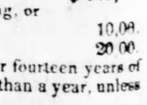
FOR SALE.

AT East Liberty, TEN ACRES OF LAND, with considerable improvements on it. The situation is most desirable for a Country Residence. It is bounded by the lands of Francis G. Bailey, John Beitler, and Thomas Salter. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person who is desirous of purchasing such, will call on the subscriber, living on the land, and examine for himself. Possession can be given on the first of April next.

JAMES JONES.
East Liberty, Jan. 1, 1830—3mF.

5 TONS SPANISH MOSS, and an assortment of MATTRESSES, for sale by
M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
January 5, 1830—3w

STRAY COW.



CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Ross township, about the first of December last, A RED COW, about 11 or 12 years old. She has no particular marks.

JAMES HAMMOND.
January 5—3*

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.
Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1830.

On Thursday last, ALEXANDER MAHON was re-elected State Treasurer, by a large majority.

The Mechanics' Bank of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the Bank of Montgomery, have offered to lend to the state one half of their capital stock paid in, for twenty-five years, at an interest of 5 per cent. if the legislature will extend their charter for that time.

MR. MALLARY, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report to the Legislature, on the 11th instant, of which the following is the substance of the first three sections:

SECTION 1. Authorizes the Governor to borrow from the Bank of Pennsylvania a sum not exceeding four million dollars, to be paid in instalments of not less than $334,000 per month; for which negotiable certificates of stock, bearing interest at 5 per cent. shall issue, redeemable on the 4th of March, 1858.

SECTION 2. Provides that no other certificates of stock shall issue for one year after the passage of said act: *Provided* said Bank punctually pays into the State Treasury the sum of four million dollars.

SECTION 3. Provides that all moneys of the commonwealth lying inactive, shall be deposited in said Bank, and shall remain there until drawn out for purposes prescribed by law.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Supreme Court of the United States met at Washington on the 11th inst. Present—The Hon. William Johnson, Gabriel Duvall, Joseph Story, Smith Thompson, and John M'Lean—Associate Justices.

The New York Journal of Commerce says—"The public may be assured, that on the 30th of November, the prospects of the negotiations in respect to American trade with the British West Indies, were unfavorable to any satisfactory arrangement."

Pennsylvania Canal Stock is THREE per cent. above par.

Judge Franks has resigned, the petitions laid before the House have been withdrawn, and all proceedings in his case are at an end.

The resolution directing payment to be made to contractors on the canals and railroads, out of the balance of the permanent loan in the Treasury, has passed both Houses, been signed by the Governor, and is a law. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The whole amount of State Stock created under the act of 22d April last, has been disposed of by the Commissioner on Loans; the Bank of Pennsylvania having taken 600,000 dollars of it on the 1st instant; and upwards of 400,000 dollars on the 6th inst.

Door Plates.—The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company have invented Glass Door Plates, to substitute those of Brass now in use. The name is painted on the inner side of the plate, and gilt; a strong reflection is thus produced, so that the name can easily be read at night by light of the street lamps.

A steam boat is being built at Pittsburgh for navigating the Allegheny river, which is to commence running in the spring.—The plan of the boat was suggested by a Mr. Blanchard, who last season examined the river in its lowest stages, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of the undertaking. The Venango Democrat, on this subject, says—"Should this boat succeed, and there can be but little doubt of it, at what a trifling expense can a canal be made from the mouth of French creek, to lake Erie, when compared with any route yet proposed? We have no doubt but that the Allegheny, in its natural state, will answer all the purposes of steam navigation for at least three-fourths of the year. The country on the borders of this stream is rapidly improving. Business in abundance will be found to employ a boat constantly between Pittsburgh and Warren. Nothing need be apprehended by the stock-holders in the boat on this score." —*Blairsville Record.*

On Monday evening, the 11th instant, the hall of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, was filled with a respectable body of persons, pursuant to the call for a public meeting in relation to the Southern Indians. The venerable Bishop White was unanimously elected to the chair, and on taking it made some pertinent and expressive remarks concerning his own appearance and feelings on the occasion. Mr. Roberts Vaux and Mr. H. J. Williams were chosen secretaries; and Mr. W. M. Meredith stated the object and motives of the meeting in an able and animated speech. Mr. Thomas M. Pettit, Professor Hare, Dr. Parrish, Mr. Edward Bettle, Mr. Thomas Earl, the Rev. Dr. Ely, and Mr. T. Bradford, Jr., delivered addresses. A committee reported a memorial to Congress, prepared by Mr. E. Bettle, which was adopted.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Republican Simplicity.—The plain, simple, unsophisticated republican, *Farmer Jackson*, has filled up and furnished the celebrated cast room in his palace in a style of grandeur and elegance that would comport with the dignity and magnificence of an eastern despot. His lemon colored paper, his four mantels, with Italian black and gold fronts, his bronzed and steel fenders, with superb brass fire irons and chimney hooks; his four splendid mirrors 100 by 60; his ten light lamps, bronzed and gilt with a row of drops around the fountain; his richly gilt French china vases; his chandeliers for 54 candles; his other bronze and gilt work, corresponding with the mantel lamp; his *five hundred* yards fawn, blue and yellow Brussels carpeting; his round tables, with Italian black and gold slabs; his light lamps suspended by sylphs; his magnificent pier tables, his blue and yellow moreen curtains; his damask satin sofas, on which royalty might in luxury repose; all these convince us that President Jackson is not fond of the "pride, pomp and circumstances" of royalty. Who pays for all this extravagance? Why truly the people; they support this show and nonsense out of their hard earned pittance. Ten to twenty thousand dollars for the furniture of a single room. Alas, for republican simplicity.—*Providence Journal.*

CONGRESS.

January 11.—The Senate was principally occupied in the discussion of the bill for indemnifying the citizens of Missouri, who had lost property by the depredations of the Indians, in 1812 and 1813.

Messrs. Benton and White supported, and Mr. Holmes opposed the bill.

In the House of Representatives during the usual course of the presentation of petitions, an animated discussion took place on the subject of a memorial from sundry citizens of New York, respecting the Creek and Cherokee Lands in the State of Georgia. The memorial, the language of which was objected to by several members, as disrespectful to Georgia, and after a debate, in which Messrs. Thompson, Spencer, of N. York, Wilde, Drayton, Lumpkin, Wayne, Mallary, Storrs, of N. York, Foster, Cambreleng, Archer, and McDuffie, took part, was finally referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Various petitions were presented relative to the transmission of the Mail on Sundays, and numerous bills reported: among them was one for the graduation of the price of the Public Lands, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

January 12.—In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the subject of the resolution offered by Mr. Hunt, in reference to the Public Lands, was resumed, when Mr. Borges continued his remarks, but had not concluded them: the hour having expired, the debate was suspended. The House then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on Elections, in the case of Thomas C. Arnold and Pryor Lea. The Committee having been refused leave to sit again, the question was about to be taken on concurrence in the report, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Arnold, who expressed a desire to be permitted to make reply to the remarks of the sitting Member, a motion was made by Mr. Archer to recommit the report, and the ayes and noes being called, the motion was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 107 to 79. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McDuffie in the Chair, when Mr. Arnold spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Lea. The committee then rose and reported progress, and the House refused leave to sit again. The ayes and noes were then demanded and granted, on the question of concurrence, when Mr. J. W. Taylor, after a few prefatory remarks, moved to amend the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, by striking out after the word "Resolved," and inserting words declaring the election to have been illegally conducted, and the seat of the sitting Member to be vacant. Before any question was taken on this amendment, or any observation was made, the House adjourned.

The General Appropriation Bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, by Mr. McDuffie.—*National Journal.*

The following Report, submitted to the House of Representatives on the 5th inst. will be interesting to our readers:

THE TARIFF.

Mr. *Mallary*, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to Domestic Manufactures, made the following report:

The Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to Domestic Manufactures, report.

That they have taken the same into consideration, and are fully of opinion that it is inexpedient, at the present time, to make any change in the existing laws intended for the aid and protection of domestic industry.

The tariff of 1828 was passed after an arduous investigation of its different provisions. Congress endeavored to employ its protecting power in favor of those interests, in all parts of the Union, which requires its aid. They were numerous, and each had its claims to the attention of Government. Every great section of the country was devoted to some particular employments in which others were not engaged. To do justice to all, and injury to none, was a delicate and difficult undertaking. After full deliberation, Congress finally established the amount of protection which should be afforded to the various interests concerned. The tariff of 1828 was, therefore, adopted, as the best measure, under all circumstances, that could be devised to accomplish the desired object. It is now the law of the land. The faith and honor of the Government are pledged for its rigid execution.

The Committee believe that several important interests in whose favor it was intended to operate, have derived but little benefit. Others, both numerous and valuable, have been decidedly promoted. At the time of its passage, great fears were entertained as to the efficiency of some of its provisions. From some cause they have been realized. Whether this is owing to any original defect in the measure itself, or to an imperfect execution, the Committee are now unable to decide. Until this is clearly ascertained, a revision could not be safely undertaken.

It is also believed, that any effort to change existing provisions at the present time, would be wholly unsuccessful. The same causes which led to their adoption would sustain them now. To urge any supposed improvements, might endanger the safety of some superior interest, which ought not to be disturbed. However great may have been individual disappointment, as a whole, the Tariff of 1828 is approved by a great majority of the nation. Until its effects are more fully developed by a longer trial, it ought not to be exposed to the hazard of any innovation.

Great apprehension has been entertained that the protecting policy would, eventually, be abandoned. This has operated to discourage those already engaged from the fullest exertion, as well as to prevent others from embarking in those employments which are dependent on the unwavering continuance of that policy. To give it the greatest effect, no doubts should be entertained of its stability. An effort on the part of its friends to make any alteration, however trifling in itself, would probably lead to a general discussion. Although this would be attended with no real danger, yet it would be followed by a new agitation of the whole country. Former fears might be increased, and new alarm created for the safety of the system.

The Committee would offer another reason against any present alteration of the Tariff. The United States have long afforded the best market for the manufactures of other nations. Those who have enjoyed it for years but with little interruption, will abandon it with reluctance. As long as there remains the remotest hope that our protecting policy may be overthrown, all the various productions of other countries which come in competition with our own, will be urged upon us, let the losses and sacrifices be ever so great. It seems to the Committee as most prudent to avoid every step which may excite the least expectation that this Government will ever recede from the stand it has taken. Any attempt, at this time, to revise the tariff, may be misunderstood abroad. It might be supposed as an evidence that our policy was yet unsettled. However erroneous this opinion might be, the effects would be as injurious to our national industry, as if it was well founded. Nothing should therefore be attempted that can, at home or abroad, be considered as giving the least countenance to the opinion or belief that a hostile change will ever be effected. It should also be kept in mind, that the determination to protect the industry of this country, as far and as fast as circumstances would allow, has existed ever since the formation of our Government. It is also true, that the Government never did withdraw its support from any interest to which it had been extended, unless, like our foreign navigation, it had acquired such high perfection, that public assistance was no longer required to sustain it. When this is well understood, foreign nations will be convinced that their efforts against us will be wholly unavailing, and our own citizens will continue their exertions with increased animation.

The committee are convinced that many who are engaged in some of the most important branches of manufacture, entertain a full belief that they are deprived of the protection intended to be afforded by the recent Tariff, in consequence of frequent evasion. Flagrant frauds are alleged to have been constantly perpetrated, against which no adequate remedy at present exists. Charges of this kind have been so often made, and on authority so respectable, that the committee cannot believe they are utterly groundless. The immense importations of foreign goods into some of our commercial cities, must afford the greatest facilities for illicit trade. No one can suppose that these have escaped the penetrating eye of cupidity, either foreign or domestic. The message of the President, and report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also clearly intimate that the Tariff is violated. The committee are convinced that the first efforts should be made to ascertain the full extent of its violation, and the means by which it is accomplished. To increase protecting duties, while the officers of Government are not provided with the means of enforcing them, would be useless. But Congress cannot refuse to the farmer and manufacturer all the benefits which have been solemnly promised. The faith and honor of the Government cannot permit a lasting disappointment. It would be humiliating to national reputation to allow foreign adventurers to amass fortunes by the violation of our laws, while our own citizens, in consequence, were sinking down in bankruptcy and ruin. On this subject there can be no difference of opinion.

By many it is believed that the late Secretary of the Treasury gave an erroneous construction to the act of 1828, so far as it relates to the duties imposed on woollen goods. He refused to allow the 20 per centum on the cotton of those imported from countries beyond Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, or 10 per centum on those from any other place or country. The Committee have no doubt, but it was the intention of Congress, that the manufacturer of such goods should receive the benefit of such additions. The correction of the error can be made without any change in the provisions of the tariff.

The alleged evasions of our revenue and protecting laws require an immediate and thorough investigation. If they are found to exist, the most effectual means should be employed to prevent them in future. When this is done, it is probable all may be satisfied that higher protecting duties should not be required. Until this is done, it is impossible to determine how efficient those duties may be made to operate. The committee have already proceeded to the consideration of this subject.

The report was read, and, on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

INDIAN RIGHTS.

From Memoirs and Correspondence, &c. of Thomas Jefferson, vol. 3, page 120.

To General KNOX.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1791.

DEAR SIR: I have now the honor to return you the petition of Mr. Moultrie, on behalf of the South Carolina Yazoo Company. Without noticing that some of the highest functions of sovereignty are assumed in the very papers which he annexes as his justification, *I am of opinion that Government should firmly maintain this ground: that the Indians have a right to the occupation of their lands, independent of the States within whose chartered lines they happen to be; that until they cede them by treaty, or other transaction equivalent to a treaty, no act of a State can give a right to such lands;* that neither under the present constitution, nor the ancient confederation, had any State, or persons, a right to treat with the Indians, without the consent of the General Government; that that consent has never been given to any treaty for the cession of the lands in question; that the government is determined to exert *all its energy for the patronage and protection of the Indians*, and the preservation of peace between the United States and them; and that if any settlements are made on lands not ceded by them, without the previous consent of the United States, the government will think itself bound, not only to declare to the Indians that such settlements *are without the authority or protection of the United States, but to remove them also by the public force.*

It is in compliance with your request, my dear Sir, that I submit these ideas to you, to whom it belongs to give place to them, or such others as your better better judgment shall prefer, in answer to Mr. Moultrie.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the most sincere and respectful esteem, dear Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

TH. JEFFERSON.

From the St. Clairsville (Ohio) Historian.

The African Colony of Canada.—In June last, the trustees of Cincinnati township, by public notice, ordered the black and mulatto persons to give security for their good behaviour, or to leave the township. This description of persons in that township amounted to about 2000. Many of them were intelligent and wealthy persons. The giving of security was indignantly rejected, and a public meeting of the people of color was called. They organized themselves, and after various propositions relative to a place to locate themselves, they decided upon going to Canada. Two of their officers took stage, and went to view the country.—They have purchased one hundred and twenty-four thousand acres of excellent land, and have a million of acres at their refusal. We are informed that they now have eleven hundred persons in their colony—600 of which were from Cincinnati, and 500 from other places. In the spring, the balance of the 2000 expect to go there—and arrangements are making in other places for an extensive emigration.

The President of the society is preparing for an immediate journey to England, to have an interview with the King. The probability is that they will receive a grant of a million of acres, from the crown. By this the English government will receive a large addition of laborers—the real producers of wealth. The people of color will have a colony of their own, and be represented in the Provincial Parliament. They are at once given their rights and due weight in the government.

Thus as it were in a day, a colony has sprung up without the patronage of American people, which must have a powerful effect in changing the condition of the people of color, and also our situation in regard to them. In case of a collision between the English and American governments, they will powerfully strengthen the English. In addition to this, Canada is within the reach of the slave population—and hundreds and thousands of them will no doubt go there. As we observed, the colony will be under the immediate protection of the British Government. And it would be madness for the slave-holders to think of following them. The language of the poet will there apply:

"They touch our country and their shackles fall:
That's noble, and speaks a nation proud, and jealous of a blessing."

We have no hesitation in saying that the condition of the people of color will be a thousand times improved. And we believe there will be no need of passing laws to prevent their emigration to this state. In a political point of view, we think the people of this state have overshot the mark. It will draw a very considerable amount of laborers from the U. States. And all must agree that the *laborers* are the real producers of *wealth*—and in addition to this they will powerfully strengthen a rival government.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The St. Andrews (N. B.) Herald says—"We have received private accounts from England, from such a source as to satisfy us that we have nothing to fear from Ministers giving way to the importunity of the United States' Government, for a direct trade with the British West Indies: and further, we are strengthened in the belief that the Boundary question will be settled in a manner that will not only comport with strict justice and right, but will meet the approbation of our fellow colonists."

The Quebec Gazette has an article in favor of throwing open to the United States the navigation of the river St. Lawrence. It contends, that Great Britain will gain more by granting a free navigation to the sea than by refusing it. The greater intercourse with the populous countries south of the Lakes, will tend, it argues, to increase the sale of English manufactures, materially injure the vested interests of the United States in Canals, and by all the operations attendant on the transit of goods, largely benefit the Canadas; and the latter, both from the large sums laid out on them, and the late liberal policy, England wishes to see prosperous. Had a free outlet to American produce by the St. Lawrence been enjoyed by the United States, it is very doubtful whether the Erie, Ogdensburgh and Champlain Canals and their numerous branches, would ever have been constructed. We must now contend, it adds, with these channels of transport to the American seaboard, where, unlike our own, the markets are open to the trade of the whole world.

The Gazette further argues that the best policy for the Canadas clearly is to allow as much to pass down the St. Lawrence as possible—that every addition to the transit of productions is a real gain—that it would be as easy for American vessels to pass in and out of the St. Lawrence, without prejudice to English ships, as they now arrive and depart from Halifax—and that the free navigation of the river by its citizens will open the whole northern frontier of the United States to the introduction of English manufactures.

To Printers.—The editor of this paper is authorized to announce that a discovery has been made, by which one-fifth of the labor in setting up types and in distributing into the cases, is saved. The plan has been submitted to a practical test, and found to be completely successful. It has also received the approval of several printers in this city. Further particulars will be given as soon as the interests of the inventor will permit.—*Boston Manufacturer.*

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 9.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Charles Carrol, Captain Clark, from Havre, we have Paris papers of Saturday evening the 28th of November. We annex a summary of the intelligence they contain.

There were rumors in Paris of a determination of the Ministry to suppress the charter. Several of the liberal papers, published on the 27th of November, give circulation and encouragement to the rumor, but the *Gazette de France* denies the charge in the strongest terms, and pronounces it to be a concerted falsehood.

The Chevalier Barbosa has published a letter, stating that Don Miguel has not been recognized by the Pope. The Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, he adds, may still exercise his functions without his diplomatic relations being on that account considered as re-established. A private letter from Lisbon, dated November 11th, says—"It is known as a positive fact, that upon the occasion of the recognition of Don Miguel by Spain, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was signed between the Government of Lisbon and that of Madrid. The treaty was kept secret in order not to awaken the jealousy of the Cabinet of London.—We are assured that the Duke of Wellington has demanded explanations upon this subject, but the Cabinet of Madrid, anxious to conceal its real object, declared that the treaty only concerned the navigation of the Douro and the Tagus. This explanation did not satisfy the British Minister, who now sees, too late, perhaps, that the aim of Spain is to destroy the influence of England in Portugal."

The Bayonne Gazette contains a Lisbon article dated Nov. 11th, in which it is stated that Don Miguel has written to the Duke of Wellington, proposing that Lord Cochrane should enter his service on a considerable salary, and sail immediately with the command of a squadron for the recovery of Terceira.

Advices from Madrid of November 13, state that the publication of an act of amnesty had been decided upon: from which thirty persons alone are to be excepted. These are the chiefs of the insurrection in the isle of Leon, when the Constitution was proclaimed on the 1st of January, 1820; those who on the 6th of March of the same year compelled the King to make oath to the Constitution; and those who proposed and supported the deposition of the King in the Assembly of the Cortes at Seville.

The advices received at Paris from the North of Europe speak of the early setting in of winter. A letter from Elsineur, of the 17th of Nov. says—"The winter has set in rather unexpectedly with snow and frost, 3 to 4 degrees. We fear, the large fleet in our roads will have bad weather to contend with at this protracted season." Another, from Sweden, under date of the 9th instant, says: "We have every prospect of a severe winter." The cold has been felt severely at Hamburg, and the floating ice has appeared on the Elbe, but navigation has not been interrupted.

Owing to the severe and tempestuous weather, the London papers of the 23d of November did not reach Paris until the afternoon of the 27th. They are usually conveyed in two days. The steam boats from Dover were unable to proceed directly to Calais. The roads between Calais and Paris were obstructed by snow which in some places was two feet in depth. On the night of the 16th and during the following day, a great quantity of snow fell in the department of the Var, and at Havre there was a heavy fall of snow on the 24th and 25th inst.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

Judging from the severity of the cold during the last few days, the winter may be expected to be extremely rigorous. Yesterday morning the snow fell in Paris as it usually does in the month of January and February. At Marseilles there was a fall of snow on the 16th inst. which is a remarkable circumstance for that climate. At Vienna the snow was a foot deep in the streets at the middle of the month.

We give the following extract of a private letter of the 15th Nov. from Vienna, on account of its importance, although its intelligence is merely rumor, and the writer does not place implicit confidence in it:—"It is said that Prince Metternich is on the point of changing his political system, being convinced that the serious circumstances proceeding from the Treaty of Adrianople, require measures very different from those employed at the time when the Emperor Alexander figured at the head of the Holy Alliance. These new ideas of Prince Metternich are attributed to a warm, but friendly remonstrance, made to him by an old diplomatist, upon the actual situation of Europe. It is stated that the Prince is endeavoring to gain over the Cabinet of London; to consent to the complete emancipation of Greece, leaving to her the free choice of a form of government. On the other hand, Prince Metternich is rumored to intend proposing to the Great Powers, to make a unanimous declaration to the Government of Portugal, for the purpose of putting an end to the disorders too long tolerated in that country; to arrange definitively its differences with the Emperor of Brazil, and give the nation a guarantee that it shall be governed by laws and good order. Lastly, and this appears more incredible than all, it is said that Prince Metternich would make the French Government feel that the Great Powers having guaranteed the legal order established in France by the Charter, would find themselves bound, in case this order should be troubled by the new Administration, to intervene, with a view to secure the stability of a legal system. This tardy return to a system adapted to circumstances, appears too rational to be believed of Prince Metternich; but it is said he is doing every thing in his power to raise himself in public opinion. However this may be, it is certain that very important interests are at this moment treating in the communications of the different Cabinets, and that each Minister consults the interests of his country rather than the wishes of his Allies."

The Augsburgh Gazette contains intelligence of the 16th ult. from Constantinople, from which it would appear that the Porte entertains serious apprehensions of an insurrection after the departure of the Russians from Adrianople, and seems to wish that it was in his power to prolong the occupation. It is said that the Sultan has proposed to Gen. Diebitsch, through the Prussian Minister, to publish a proclamation, exhorting the Mussulmans to fidelity towards their authorities, and holy laws, but this was declined, upon the ground that it must weaken the respect of the nation towards the Sultan, and break all the bonds of allegiance and obedience. The Turks are said to begin to estimate the advantages of civilization, and to be disposed to shake off the arbitrary yoke of the Sultan and his satraps. Offers of a loan have been made to the Porte, but all were rejected, and the Sultan still flatters himself with vain hopes. Albania and Macedonia are stated to be in open rebellion.

The Hamburgh Correspondent announces, after intelligence of the 1st November, from St. Petersburgh, that orders have been sent to Gen. Paskewitsch to evacuate Erzerum and all the line of territory annexed to Russia, by the treaty of Adrianople. It is probable that the advanced season and the bad state of the road will prevent these orders being carried into execution. The movement of troops from the interior of Russia towards the Dneiper continues. The armies of the Pruth and the Danube also receive small reinforcements from time to time, probably to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the men to whom their *congé* is granted. It is said that the army of the south will remain *pro tempora* on the war footing, and that the active army will be kept up at the full complement of 450,000 men.

The following intelligence from Tangiers is of the 3d instant:—"This city was the theatre of public rejoicings on the 1st, in honor of the victory obtained by the Emperor over the tribe of Szavs, who had risen in rebellion in the environs of Rabat. Twenty-five heads have been cut off and sent to Fez. The Emperor returned to his capitol after he had seized all the cattle and other property of the tribe he had exterminated. All the Consuls at Tangiers hoisted their respective flags upon the occasion. The Austrian squadron, under Commander Bandiera, has been reinforced by the armed brig Ossaro."

From Foreign Journals.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 29th Oct. state that a great number of vessels had arrived in the Black Sea from Russian ports, with cargoes of corn, and the hurricanes had occasioned the loss of several that had sailed from Constantinople.

The following is an extract from a private letter of the 26th ultimo, from Constantinople:—The Russian prisoners who recently sailed from Odessa, to the number of 2534 privates and sub-officers, and 48 officers, were all supplied with food, clothing, &c. previously to their departure. The Turkish prisoners, whose number is 4300, are shortly expected here. The Sultan has ordered a present to be made to each of them, and they are to be sent home, but such as voluntarily remain in the service will receive double. It is already known that a Greek of distinction, named Arghiropoulo, who was to have formed a part of the embassy of Halil Pachi, fled from Constantinople, carrying off with him 40,000 piastres, which he had received of the Sultan. This man, who was said to be poor, is on the contrary rich; for he left behind him landed estates to the value of 300,000 piastres, which the Sultan has put under sequestration. It is now known that Arghiropoulo has arrived at Egina, whither he was induced to go through fear. He was apprehensive that the embassy would not be attended with the result anticipated by the Sultan, and that the Ambassador and his suite would fall victims to the wrath of his Highness. A Greek, possessed of eminent talents, and who enjoys a high reputation, has been appointed in his place. The sultan summoned this Greek into his presence, gave him a purse of gold for his expenses, and bestowed on him the caftan of honor. The Greek made all the oaths and protestations imaginable, but many persons are of opinion that he will not keep his word.

The Sultan, who is bent upon prosecuting his system of reform, and proving to the foreign powers that he is worthy to form a part of the great European family, has just published a firman, which enjoins Mussulmans to mount on horseback as in England and France. He cares little whether this innovation pleases or displeases his subjects, so fully is he determined to persevere in the course in which he has set out: but the dread of him, which was entertained by the Mussulmans previous to the war, no longer existing, it is to be supposed that these innovations will not be so easily carried into effect as before. The recall of the exiled Greeks and Armenians, to which the three great powers are not strangers, has had a good effect, as it has appeased those who were on the point of declaring themselves against the Sultan. Gen. Diebitsch's troops maintain the strictest discipline, and the severity with which those are punished who insult a Mussulman gives great pleasure to the Sultan and his subjects.

Alexandria, (Egypt,) Sept. 5.—The magnificent man-of-war which was built at Marseilles for the Viceroy, arrived here on the 3d of this month. It was long detained in that port by the delays the builders experienced in obtaining the remainder of the sum appropriated to that purpose. The vessel was conducted here by M. Besson, an officer of the French navy, who has been invited by the Viceroy to keep the command of it in his service. M. Besson having accepted the offer, his Highness observed to him, that he was the first Christian who had received such signal mark of confidence. It is certain, that amongst the Arabian cadets, who have been recently promoted to the rank of commander, very few would be capable of directing the operations of a vessel of this size; and it is probable that M. Besson will not be the last European officer to whom the Viceroy will confide the command of his men-of-war. Preparations are now made here for the building of four ships of the line, one of which will carry 90 guns, another 80, and the two others 74.

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent.—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair; and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

TO LET.

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,
Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

NEXT SATURDAY,

THE 23d INSTANT.

THE Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1830, will be drawn in Philadelphia.—

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$15,000.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25.

For Sale, in great variety of numbers, until Tuesday evening, the 26th inst.

Remember the prize of $10,000, in the last Class, remained on hand for want of a purchaser

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 62 Wood Street.
Managers' Office, Jan. 19, 1830.

ELECTION.

THE qualified members of the "Pittsburgh Legion" are notified, that an Election for the following officers will be held at the house of Major Thomas Wynne, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, on Thursday, the fourth day of February, 1830, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, to elect by ballot one Major, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation, and election of Elijah Trovillo, as Colonel of the said Legion; at the same time and place, to elect one Captain, one First and Second Lieutenant in the "Pittsburgh Light Artillery;" occasioned by the resignation of Captain Butler, Lieutenants Seely and Childs; and in the same manner, to elect one Captain, one First and Second Lieutenant of the "Greens of Kilties," to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Davis, Dewsnap and Wilkinson, Lieutenants.

ANDREW M'FARLAND,
Brigade Inspector 1st B. 15th D. P. M.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1830.—3t

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty st. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Batter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, I will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first day of February next, at 11 o'clk. A. M. all the right, title and interest of Benj'n B. Cooper, to all, and singular, the following parcels or bodies of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third and Fourth East Allegheny Districts, in the counties of M'Kean and Jefferson, in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:—

1. One body, composed of one hundred and three tracts, of nine hundred acres each, surveyed on warrants dated the 12th and 13th December, 1792, in the names of Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered as follows, viz: 3087, 3086, 3085, 2984, 3076, 2609, 2369, 2380, 2677, 3092, 3091, 3089, 3077, 3073, 2605, 2065, 3120, 3097, 3093, 2971, 2690, 2763, 2663, 2550, 2573, 2470, 2664, 2638, 2907, 2691, 2689, 2662, 2692, 2906, 2600, 2905, 2375, 2496, 2818, 2793, 2666, 2426, 2492, 2426, 2591, 2797, 2534, 3075, 2345, 2513, 2794, 2530, 3217, 3218, 3225, 3673, 2331, 2594, 2799, 2592, 3253, 3228, 3227, 3143, 3226, 3225, 2553, 2554, 2686, 3220, 3223, 3140, 3224, 3220, 2610, 2564, 3231, 3236, 3229, 3117, 3220, 3293, 2588, 2527, 3232, 3233, 3237, 3111, 3221, 3291, 2593, 2589, 3251, 3243, 3242, 3044, 3214, 3290, 2489, 2551, 3221, 3280, and 3252: also, the part of No. 2553, remaining after the sale, by Benjamin B. Cooper to Samuel Stanton, made December 21, 1814.

2. One other body, composed of seventeen tracts, each containing one thousand and forty-three acres and sixty-three perches, except the last, which contains eleven hundred acres, surveyed on warrants dated 24 February, 1794, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and patented to them on 24th September, 1799, being the following numbers, viz: 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, and 4917. [which two said bodies of land, Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, by Paul Busti, their attorney, by deed, dated the 2nd March, 1812, recorded in the proper office, June 29, 1812, granted inter alia, to Benjamin B. Cooper, and to Oliver W. Ogden, which said Oliver, by deed, dated the day of granted his moiety thereof to Joseph M'Ilvain, Esquire, who, by deed, dated the 26th July, 1815, released the same to the said Benjamin.]

3. One other body of forty-two tracts, containing 900 acres each, surveyed on warrants, dated Dec. 13, 1792, granted to Herman Le Roy and John Linklain, and numbered, 2500, 2595, 2612, 2508, 2314, 2328, 2611, 2614, 2315, 2329, 2698, 2660, 2316, 2332, 2694, 2591, 2319, 2333, 2587, 2487, 2323, 2326, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3131, 3130, 3127, 3154, 3153, 3136, 3166, 3167, 3172, 3175, 3176, 3212, 3216, 3215, 3213, 3210, and 3232. [which forty-two tracts are a moiety of eighty-four tracts which the said Herman and John, on 26th February, 1812, granted to Paul Busti, who, on the 2nd March, 1812, granted the said eigty-four tracts to said Cooper and Ogden, and the title to which forty-two tracts is now vested in said Cooper, in severalty.]

4. One other body of thirteen tracts, numbered as follows, viz: 2473, 2486, 2507, 2439, 2442, 2425, 2377, 2361, 2383, 4904, 4905, 4903, and 4877, [which said thirteen tracts, William Griffith and Abby his wife, by deed, dated 15th April, 1811, granted to the said Benjamin B. Cooper.]

5. And, also, all the estate and interest of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, in five other tracts, surveyed on warrants, dated 12th December, 1792, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered, 2660, 2662, 2603, 2601, and 2624, including the lots in the town of Justanter.

Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, at the suit of Wilhem Willink, survivor, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Marshal of the W. District of Pennsylvania.
December 15, 1829.—wts

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 14th December, ALEXANDER M'BRIDE, an apprentice to the trade of a Carpenter; aged about 18 or 19 years. All persons are forewarned not to harbor him.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to the subscriber, and all reasonable expenses.

THOMAS SCOTT, Pittsburgh.
January 5—3t.

STRAY COW.

CAME, some time ago, to the residence of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, in Pitt Township, a small red cow and calf. She is about three years old, small horns inclining to each other, her belly and part of her hind quarters white. No other marks perceivable. JOHN BLACK.

January 5—3t

HATTERS' FURS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

JAMES H. DAVIS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS,

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, consisting of

Beaver,	Coney,
Otter,	Russia,
Muskrat, Natria,	Camel's Hair,

Spanish and Saxony Hat Bodies,

Figured Satins, Pelongs, Pongees, Glazed Muslins,

GILT LEATHERS,

Morocco Skins and Skivers,

Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c.

Together with a great variety of articles in his line, which will be sold low.

January 15—7t

TO LET,

THE HOUSE on Water Street, adjoining the subscriber, now occupied by N. B. Craig, Esq. Possession first April.

FURS—FURS.

CAMEL'S HAIR, Coney, Russia Hair, Nutria, and Muskrat, *For Sale.*

☞A Chest, marked George Nolan; Box, T. C. Hippans; Box, Thos. Phillips.—The owners are noticed to pay charges.

DAVID LOGAN.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1830—3*

Superior Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED FRESH.

AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

MESSRS. C. AVERY & Co. corner of Market and Fourth streets, have just received an extensive assortment of *Esculent vegetable seeds,* from the Establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive in the union.

To the *growth* of garden *seeds* Messrs. Landreth devote particular attention. It may not be irrelevant to the interest of the purchaser of this article, to premise, that with every change of hands the character of seeds becomes unavoidably more dubious; hence a great advantage in dealing at first hands. From the preparation of the soil, through the process of sowing, cultivating, maturing and harvesting the seeds, Messrs. Landreth have it all under their personal inspection, thus they become acquainted with their quality, and can obviate errors which mere *venders* must ever be liable to; under these circumstances they conceive that to pledge their reputation will be a sufficient guarantee to purchasers; therefore each package bears their label and warrantee.

Messrs. Landreth's collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c. is not excelled by any in the union.

Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c. left with Messrs. C. Avery & Co. agents for Pittsburgh, will be promptly executed.

January 12, 1830.—11t.

AN ORDINANCE

On the subject of the City Guager.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the City Gauger shall give bond, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, as prescribed by the several city ordinances relating to that office.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, January 11th, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Co'l.*

Attest—

E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*

BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*

SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*

January 15, 1830.—3t

AN ORDINANCE

For the appointment of a Street Commissioner, by the Councils, and for establishing his salary, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Select and Common Councils shall, in their joint meeting, for the appointment of city officers, select a Street Commissioner for the current year, who shall take the oath of office prescribed by law, and who shall, for his services, receive a yearly salary of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, to be paid quarterly as other city officers are paid; and so much of any ordinance as gives power to the Mayor to appoint, commission, or reward a Street Commissioner be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the passing of this ordinance, the Weigh-master at the Market House shall pay into the City Treasury, the annual rent or sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the weigh-houses, scales and weights, payable quarterly in advance—any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Council.*

Attest—

E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*

BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*

SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*

January 15, 1830.—3t

SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance "for regulating the distribution of water, "and for the protection of the Water "Works in the city of Pittsburgh."

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the Water Works, to collect the Water Rents, and diligently to inquire after all offences against the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement, and to return all offenders against said ordinance to the Mayor, to be by him dealt with agreeable to the provisions of said ordinance.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Superintendent of the Water Works shall be allowed a yearly salary of six hundred dollars, and the Engineer of the Water Works, a yearly salary of six hundred dollars, which salaries shall be paid quarterly by the Treasurer, on warrants drawn by the Mayor in favor of the respective officers.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Water Committee shall annually, on the first Monday in May, furnish the Superintendent with a list of those persons who are supplied with water, specifying the sums they are respectively bound to pay; and the said Superintendent is hereby empowered and directed to collect, recover, and pay over the same, weekly, to the City Treasurer, and to give bond and security, to be approved of by said Committee, in the sum of six thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Pres't. Com. Council.*

Attest—

E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Com. Council.*

BENJ. BAKEWELL,

Pres't. Sel. Council, p. t.

SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*

CLARKE'S OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 8, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Class No. 1, for 1830; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday 23d of January, 1830.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	15,000	1 Prize of	2,025
1 "	6,000	5 "	1,000
1 "	4,000	5 "	500
1 "	3,000		

Besides 400, 300, 200, 150, 100, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25. To be had at Clarke's Office, in great variety of numbers.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 15, for 1829.

26, 50, 55, 37, 5, 40, 47, 2, 31, 29.

Several small Capitals as usual sold at Clarke's office. For Prizes in the above handsome scheme apply or address

J. M. CLARKE,

No. 110 Market street, between 5th and Liberty.

THE following are the numbers drawn for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 15 for 1829:

26, 50, 55, 37, 5, 40, 47, 2, 31, 29.

Nos. 5, 37, 40, the splendid prize of

$10,000,

Was held in Pittsburgh, in a WHOLE TICKET.

The tickets in the next Class are now ready.

$15,000—TICKETS $6.

Apply to or address *GEORGE A. COOK,*

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre,

No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Jan. 8.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¼ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE subscriber is anxious to receive information of the residence of JOHN GARNER. Mr. Garner was formerly a Jeweller and Silversmith by trade, but subsequently followed merchandising. He is a tolerably tall, fair-skinned, blue eyed, genteel looking man, about 45 years of age. He has resided at Bowling Green and Louisville, Ky. Cincinnati, Ohio, Bloomington, Indiana, and at Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee. He is believed to have resided, latterly, in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Any person knowing the present residence of Mr. Garner, will confer a great favor by communicating the information to the subscriber, at Kingston, in Tennessee. HENRY WELCKER.

Jan. 5, 1830—3t.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street; 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

THE friends of Anti-Masonry in the County of Allegheny, are respectfully requested to attend a meeting, to be held on Thursday, 4th day of February, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the usual places of holding *General Elections* in the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of choosing two delegates each, to assemble at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Saturday, 6th February, and select four delegates to represent said County in an Anti-Masonic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh on Thursday 25th Feb. 1830. The meetings for the city of Pittsburgh will be held as follows: That for the East Ward at the house of J. Briceland, on Wood Street, and that for the West Ward at the house of Joseph Welsh, in Irwin Street, at 6 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, 4th February, 1830.

BENJ. DARLINGTON.

Chairman Standing Committee of Correspondence.

J. M'LAUGHLIN, Sec'y.

Hope Cotton Factory.

THIS New Establishment, situated immediately at the west end of the aqueduct, is now in operation.

Wishing to introduce their manufactured article into market, the owners respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The machinery in operation is of the most superior kind, and on the most improved plan of Godwin, Rodgers & Co. of New Jersey. Great attention is devoted to the picking and cleaning the cotton, and the yarns are inferior to none ever offered in the Pittsburgh market.—Terms of sale made accommodating to those who favor us with their custom. Orders for cotton yarn can be left at the office of the Factory, or if addressed to the firm through the Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829.—10t

TO CAPITALISTS

AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,

JAMES H. FORSYTH,

THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—3mw

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829.—tf

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel,* and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

ON SALE

At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles,* of a superior quality,

Hollow *Glass-Ware,* assort'd.

Window *Glass* of all sizes,

Juniatta Nails and Brads, do

do and common Rolled Iron,

Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,

Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*

Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,

Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,

500 Boxes superior do segars,

A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with

100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.

36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,

Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do. Inquire of

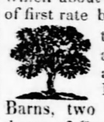
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

☞**A FARM FOR SALE.**

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared: upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.



☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO, } *Ex'rs.*

October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingshurgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,

Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 6, 1829—1y.

Office of Allegheny Bridge Company,
4th January, 1830.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of *three per centum* for the last six months. The same will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th inst.

ALEX'R. JOHNSON, Jr. *Treasurer.*

Jan. 8.—3t.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop,* having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties.

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the President of the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will deliver a Public Lecture, in the Court-House, on *Monday Evening,* the 18th inst. at 7 o'clock, explanatory of the object and views of the society. The Ladies and citizens generally are particularly invited to attend.

JOHN M'FADEN, Sec.

January 8—3

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO

JUNIATA IRON—assorted

ditto NAILS do

ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods

Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes

Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS

Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil

Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains

Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN

Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—epf.

FOR SALE,

THE TIME OF A SERVANT, a Colored Man, who has upwards of five years to serve. He is by profession a Gardener, and a man of sober and industrious habits. The terms will be liberal, to one likely to make a kind master. For particulars apply to the Editor.

December 29, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,

Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.

Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,

Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.** and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,

C. ANSHUTZ,

MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,

No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 25—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

GEORGE GOLDER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son,
Mr. James Raguet,
J. S. Copeland,
D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co
Richard Bowen,
Mason & M'Donough,
John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Nosh Zane,
Knox & M'Kee;
Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829.—1y.